THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,

AT GAZETTE BUILDING,

No. 88 Fifth Street.

F. B. PENNIMAN, T. P. ROUNTON, JOSIAH KING NELSON P. REED, } Editors. } Business Manag'rs.

TERMS:

Single Copies ..... 3 cents.
Delivered by carrier, (per week) ..... 15 cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year) ..... $8.00.
Liberal reductions to Newsboys and Agents.

TERMS FOR WEEKLY:

Three Copies, per year, by mail ..... $ 1 50
Five do. do. each 1 25
Ten or more copies, to one address, and one free to club, each 1 15

CITY ITEMS.

Artificial Human Eyes,
Adjusted without pain, by Dr. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn street.

A Letter to the Afflicted.

PITTSBURGH, March 12, 1867.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I deem it a duty I owe to Dr. Robert Hunter, and the community of Pittsburgh—my native city—to state a few facts regarding the results of his treatment in my case, at a time when my life was considered by my physicians and friends in imminent danger. I had been afflicted with Bronchitis and Asthma for nine or ten years, and was continually growing worse. My breathing was so difficult that at times I had thought I had reached my last breath. For three years I was obliged to sleep much of my time in a chair, sitting upright. My cough was distressing from its severity. Expectoration profuse, pain intense. In weight I was reduced from one hundred and seventy to one hundred and thirty pounds. In a word, I was as much reduced and as far gone as I could go, and live. Under these circumstances, every ordinary mode of treatment having failed, I consulted Dr. Hunter in 1861, he being then on a visit to Louisville. I had to be sent in a conveyance, and was unable to walk alone up one flight of stairs to his office. In four days after the commencement of his treatment by inhalation of medicines he prescribed for me, I was able to walk three miles! I continued under his treatment, in all, about three months, when I realized the gratifying fact that I was completely cured of a disease which had baffled every other effort. I have continued ever since to enjoy good health. My lungs have been sound and I have gained in weight until I weigh now one hundred and sixty pounds.

I attribute my recovery and the saving of my life to no earthly means but the remarkable treatment of my case by the direct and common sense method pursued by Dr. R. Hunter. He is now on a visit to Pittsburgh. I am glad to be here to give such of my fellow-townsmen as may prove useful to them. Dr. Hunter's services this bit of experience on my part, hoping it may prove useful to them.

Your obedient servant, JOHN WIELS.

The Spring of the Year.

Of all the remedies which have ever been discovered, to prepare the human system for the change which it undergoes when lapsing from winter to spring, and from spring to summer, none have ever equalled that thorough and complete VITALIZING TONIC AND ALTERATIVE known as DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER. What it renews the vital organs, it at the same time imparts a healthful influence to those functions whose office it is to throw off the effete and worn out debris that clog and obstruct the animal organism. DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER is of all medicines the the most proper one to be taken at this season of the year, and any one whose liver or stomach, skin or kidneys, are deficient in action, it will impart to one and all of them a healthy and vigorous tonicity, and a guard against sickness for the remainder of the year. DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, taken to the extent of half a dozen bottles, will purify the system and render it invulnerable against the malarial influences incident to the usual changes of the season of the year.

It not only does this, but by the wonderful power which it imparts to the stomach and liver, and thereby rendering the blood pure, it rebuilds the crumbling frame, and gives health and vivacity where torpor and sluggishness formerly prevailed. Look at the hundreds of cures it has performed in the midst of our own people. See the ghastly scrofulas, the loathsome tetters, the thousands of other blood taints which had manifested themselves upon the surface, and you will give credit to one of the most extraordinary medicines of modern times. Dr. Keyser has in his possession hundreds of cures made by his Blood Searcher, after the most painful and dangerous cutting operations had baffled to cure, and he desires it like to make known his cures to the public, in order that those who may be afflicted in like manner may also be benefited. Ask for Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher and take no other, at 140 Wood street, Consultation rooms, 129 Penn street.

Valuable Improvement in Piano Fortes.

The near approach to perfection which our leading piano manufacturers have reached in their best instruments seems sometimes almost to preclude the possibility of any further really great improvement being made in any direction. Messrs. William Knabe & Company, have, nevertheless, recently patented an improvement which, we think, they justly claim to be of great importance and value. It is briefly described as follows: "The invention consists in applying a *metal agraffe bridge*, which is fastened underneath the iron plate and to the front of the tuning block, thus resting between the two. The screws which fasten the iron plate to the tuning block pass through the metal agraffe bridge, thus fastening the whole immovably together. The strings passing through the agraffes, which are fastened to the metal plate, thus giving a powerful down bearing to the strings which serves to bind the iron and metal plates, and the tuning block still more firmly.

The result of this new bridge, as applied to Messrs. Knabe & Company's *square grand* pianos, is certainly noticeable. Their tone seems to have a volume and solidity, added to its original purity and excellence, which gives them the power of a grand piano in smaller compass and fairly entitles them to their name.

Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, is sole agent for Knabe's celebrated Pianos.

New Arrival

Of canned Fruits and Vegetables, and will be sold as cheap as at any other house in either city. Call and examine and judge for yourselves, at No. 112 Federal street, Allegheny City. GEORGE BEAVER.

Also, Agent for the well-known house of Stephen F. Whitman's celebrated Philadelphia extra fine Cream "Bon Bons," "Chocolates," Almonds, Walnut Candy, Dragee Drops, &c., &c.

Holtzheimer's Continental Saloon.

The best place in the city to get the worth of your money in good dinner. All the choice delicacies as well as the substantials of life, served up at most reasonable prices. His elegantly fitted up saloon is next door to the Postoffice, on Fifth street.

Bankers and Merchants

Served with tip-top meals at their places of business, by Holtzheimer, proprietor of the of the popular Continental Dining Rooms, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice. Call in and try his oysters, which are the very best to be found in the city.

Kane & Druit,

Wholesale and Retail Durggists, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, &c., kept constantly on hand. Proprietors of McClelland & Co's Rat Destroyer. Goods delivered free of charge.

"When Goods are Well Bought,

They are half sold," is an old Proverb that gathers strength with age. This is the reason why Arthur Kirk sells his teas so cheap and good.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 139, 141, 143 and 145 First street, Pittsburgh.

You Can Buy

86 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

F. Kurtz, Commissioner, arrived at New York on Thursday on the Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, with documents relating to the Inter-Oceanic Railroad concession, recently granted by Costa Rico to General Fremont and associates.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Connellsville Bill Killed.

THE YEAS AND NAYS.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1867.

SENATE.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. STUTZMAN: A bill to compel the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company to commence their road within six months.

An act providing for the exemption of stockholders of corporations from local taxation.

An act to empower Courts of Quarter Sessions to annex lands from one district to another for school purposes.

Mr. Graham, from Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported liquor bill, with amendment, that in case a majority of the qualified voters of any ward, borough or township should remonstrate against licensing, no licences should be issued for said district.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The final vote on the Connellsville Railroad Bill was:

AYES.		
Barrington,	Gallagher,	Marsh,
Boyd,	Gordon,	Mann,
Boyle,	Hutchison,	Meeding,
Brennan,	Harner,	Moyer,
Chadwick,	Heltzel,	Peters,
Clifford,	Hunt,	Pillow,
Chase,	Jenks,	Rhodes,
Collins,	Jeans,	Richards,
Colville,	Kimmell,	Thorp,
Day,	Leidy,	Wherry,
Deise,	Linton,	Wharn,
Espy,	Mettrary,	Wilson,
Ewing,	McKee,	Glass—57.

NAYS.		
Adair,	Josephs,	Roush,
Allen,	Kennedy,	Satterthwait,
Barton,	Kerns,	Salgler,
Bailey,	Kunkel,	Stanton,
Brown,	Kline,	Shuman,
Calvin,	Knox,	Stutzman,
Cunningham,	Lowry,	Nunnbaugh,
Davis,	Lee,	Sturdevant,
De Haven,	Lane,	Waddell,
Donoghue,	McKinney,	Westbrook,
Fegan,	McKelvy,	Wharton,
Freeborn,	Marks,	Wingard,
Ghegan,	Mullin,	Woodward,
Geregory,	Moore,	Wyker—41.
Hood,	Rouin,	Wright—50.
Humphrey,	Robinson,	

So the bill was killed.

Mr. Quay paired with Mr. Hoffman, and Mr. Phelan with Mr. Armstrong.

FROM EUROPE.

Fenian Troubles Continue.

GUNBOATS GONE TO DUBLIN

Refugees in the Mountains Starving

ITALIAN ELECTIONS TO BE REPEATED

LONDON, March 14—Noon.—The Fenian troubles are not entirely ended. The Government has sent four gunboats to Dublin, to be posted on Liffrey river. The Fenians are taking refuge in the Wicklow mountains, where they are perishing from hunger and cold.

FLORENCE, March 14.—Nearly one-half of the Italian elections are to be repeated. The result is exceedingly doubtful. General Garibaldi is at the head of the Opposition party.

LIVERPOOL, November 14—Cotton opening firm and active. Corn advanced to 33s 2d per quarter on mixed western. California wheat firm at 12s 3d. Lard unchanged. Manufactures quiet and unimproved feeling and advanced prices.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—*Evening*—Activity in cotton was maintained through the day; market closed firm at 12d for middling uplands; 12¼d Middling uplands, 12¼d Middling Orleans, 10¾d sales of 12,000 bales. The market for breadstuffs is quiet and without material tendency; Corn sold during the afternoon, at 33s per quarter for mixed western, with buyers and sellers apart. Lard quiet and unchanged. Pork, prime Eastern mess, firm at previous prices. American lard, 59s 6d. Linseed oil, 38 pounds 10s per ton. Rosin, fine American, 10s per cwt. Petroleum, is 5d for refined Pennsylvania and Canada.

LONDON, March 14—*Evening*—Consols closed at 90¼ for money and 90¾ for account. Illinois Central, 77¾. Erie Railroad shares, 39½.

THE FLOOD IN TENNESSEE.

Awful Suffering Along the Tennessee River.

CHATTANOOGA PEOPLE STARVING.

Mayor Foraging for Food.

DEAD BODIES IN THE RIVER.

CINCINNATI, O., March 14.—The *Gazette's* Nashville special says: The suffering at Chattanooga and other places on the Tennessee River is appalling. At Chattanooga on the 12th the water was from twelve to twenty feet deep in the city, many of the houses toppling over and others floating away. The Mayor, with a posse of citizens and soldiers, was foraging among the loaded cars for food. The agents of the road protested, but the Mayor said the people were starving. Twenty-five dead bodies were seen floating down the river at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 12th. The loss of property is estimated at a million of dollars. General Carlin, at Nashville, was making efforts to send rations through to Chattanooga.

FROM MEXICO.

Later News from the Interior—The Tiger of La Colloya in Command of the Imperialists—The Contending Forces in the Field, and Decisive Battle Imminent.

BROWNSVILLE, March 7, via NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Three days later military news from the interior, and general news to the 29th ult. have been received. Marquess takes command of the imperial forces in the City of Mexico. He is called the "Tiger of La Colloya." He says in a proclamation: "I have given proof enough how I shall conduct myself, and defend what is intrusted to me." On the 25th, Maximilian marched to meet Escobedo and give him battle. Maximilian's forces are estimated at 11,000, and the Liberals at 32,000. The entire army in the field number, Republican, 45,000; Imperialists, 33,000. A decisive battle would probably be fought about the 29th.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Difficulties Between Peru and Spain—Abdication of the Peruvian Dictator.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Intelligence from Central and South America is important. President Prado, of Peru, has abandoned his Dictatorship, and Congress has been regularly installed.

A bill was presented to Congress in which it was declared Peru would listen to no offer of mediation, until spain declared the acts of her agents in the Pacific were in violation of the international law.

One Panama correspondence reports that the Peruvians had defeated the Government forces in two engagements. In the North, and revolts had occurred among the troops.

Whisky in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 14.—During the past week, 43 persons in this State gave notice to the State constables that they had stopped selling liquor.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Semi-official from Mexico.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1867.

LATE MEXICAN NEWS.

The following is the translation of a letter received to-day by Minister Romero:

"LA PROVIDENCIA, February 16.—Acapulco is still in the hands of the French, but will be shortly forced. According to a communication that the French Consul addressed, in the name of the Admiral, to the officer commanding our forces at Camp La Hana, asking for an interview, I instructed that officer to decline this, as I see no object in it, since the post will soon be abandoned. My son, General Diego Alvarez, left this place on the 12th ult., for Iguala. This city having been abandoned, my son went with four thousand men from this State to Cuernavaca. With this force, which is well equipped, having artillery and cavalry in due proportion, he will contribute, with other generals in the State, to give to-morrow or next week the final blow to the tottering Empire.

(Signed) JUAN ALVAREZ."

SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

The United States Consul General at Havana informs the State Department that the Spanish authorities are vigilant and active all over the Island to discover and thwart any slave expedition, and there has been and still is a chain of night sentinels throughout the coast, with guarding at points where a landing could be made, and the impression is general that on the account at such vigilance no slave expedition could have been fitted out. The Consul says he has become entirely satisfied that the Rosa Del Tara whose arrival in Havana was announced to the Department, came in ballast from Fernando Po, without Africans or any cargo.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, among others, confirmed the following nominations:

H. Barnard, Connecticut, Commissioner of Education; Benjamin Lefevre, Ohio, Consul to Batavia, Java.

Postmasters—Thomas J. Rogers, Zanesville, Ohio; S. L. Lovell, Kenosha, Wis.; Elbert A. Jones, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Collectors Internal Revenue—James H. Hart, Fourth district, Ohio; Daniel E. Nevin, Twentieth district, Pennsylvania.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The following nominations were rejected:

Post Masters—Isaac H. Hildebran, of Huntington, Pa.; Jeremiah Ackly, Geneva, Ill.; Isaac Sharp, Cambridge, Ill.; W. M. Bell, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.; H. M. Wood, Peoria, Ill.; Chas. Case, Waukegan, Ill.; Jesse Cunningham, Maryville, Tenn.; J. H. Lask, Kendallville, Ind.

Naval officer L. P. Ashwood—Philadelphia.

Collectors Internal Revenue—Wm. G. Ardrews, Eastern District, Michigan; James Henry, Western District, Michigan.

Collectors Internal Revenue—Geo. W. Maguire, Eastern District, Missouri.

Collectors Internal Revenue—William P. Moore, Third District, Missouri; William C. Webb, Sixth District, Missouri; James W. Black, Sixth District, Missouri.

Assessors Internal Revenue—J. V. Kelso, Second District, Ohio; Samuel Thomas, Seventh District, Ohio.

DESTITUTION IN THE SOUTH.

Appeal to Northern People.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER RICHARDSON, TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.

Jealousy Was the Cause.

NEW YORK, March 14.—At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Famine Relief Committee, this morning, the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Southern Famine Relief Committee is advised by General Howard not to relax its efforts in obtaining contributions in behalf of the Union men of the States, on account of the appropriation by Congress, the destitution being so widespread, and that can be done for its relief; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee earnestly request the friends of the movement throughout the Northern States to join in a simultaneous appeal for contributions on Sunday next, the 17th inst.

(Signed) GERALD RUSSELL, Chairman.

JOHN BOVEN, Secretary *pro tem.*

The *Express* states that a determined attempt was made last night by a lawyer named Daniel McFarland to murder Albert D. Richardson, the well-known *Tribune* correspondent. Mr. McFarland was divorced by Richardson's intimate friend, Mr. Winkle, Williams and Yates.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend the fourth section, by adding the following: "Provided no such Constitution shall be considered as entitling the State for which it is formed to representation unless it provides that at all elections for State, County or Municipal officers, the electors shall be duly enrolled thereon, and such mode of voting shall never be changed without the assent of Congress."

A debate of some length followed, during which Mr. Drake expressed the belief that Congress have the right to thrust out Senators and Representatives where the State formed a Constitution with rules to which in it, and afterwards violated it.

Mr. HOWARD spoke in favor of Mr. Drake's amendment, if the clause referring to the future were omitted, and provided simply that voting by closed ballots shall be provided for in the Constitution. He believed it very important that the voting should be by closed ballot, but doubted the right of Congress to impose a condition of this kind which should be binding in the future.

Mr. HENDERSON spoke against the amendment.

After further debate, and without action, the Senate went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

Mr. COVODE asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that charges of irregularities in the Treasury Department had been made through the press and in the House and elsewhere; that statements were calculated to cause great uneasiness in the country, and providing for the appointment of a select committee to investigate all such charges and report to the House the present outstanding Government indebtedness, as specified in the public debt statement, compound interest notes, and other promises to pay, deficiencies exhibited by the books and accounts, the amount of bonds issued, if any, whether of compound interest notes, and other promises to pay, the deficiencies exhibited by the books and accounts, the amount of bonds issued, if any, whether of compound interest notes, and other promises to pay, the deficiencies exhibited by the books and accounts, the amount of bonds issued, if any, whether coupons or duplicated bonds, have been presented; if so, what amount of such bonds have been redeemed, and to inquire into other irregularities.

Mr. CHANDLER objected, as the clause was too indefinite, and opened up too wide a field for inquiry.

Mr. COVODE gave notice that he would, on Monday, move to suspend the rules, so as to offer the resolution.

TIME FOR ELECTING REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JULIAN introduced a bill to fix the time of the election of representatives and delegates in Congress; also, a bill to constitute eight hours as a day's work for all mechanics and laborers employed by or on behalf of the Government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOLMAN desired to have the latter bill put on its final passage now, but Mr. STEVENS objected.

PAY IN BEHALF OF SAILORS.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD presented a petition from Mayor Hoffman, and citizens of New York, asking the extension of the same privileges to sailors now honorably discharged, as now extended by law to soldiers.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

The SPEAKER presented the reply of the Congressional printer to inquiry contained in the resolution of March 11th, respecting the purchase of printing paper.

THE COLORADO DELEGATE.

Mr. SCOFIELD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to report whether Mr. Hunt or Mr. Chilcott, claiming their seats as delegate from Colorado, is *prima facie* entitled to the seat.

Mr. RANDALL moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday. Negatived.

Adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given in any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

THE BUTLER COUNTY HOMICIDE.

Trial of John B. Adlington for the Murder of Sidney B. Cunningham and James H. Teeples at Portersville.

WEDNESDAY, March, 13, 1867.

The prisoner was brought into Court by the Sheriff. The jury were then called and answered to their names.

By the consent of both parties, the trial of Adlington on the Indictment for the murder of J. H. Teeple, was continued till next term, and the balances of the traverse jury were discharged. This was done because there was no probability that the present trial would terminate this week, and there was no venire for a jury for next week. Neither the Court nor the Attorneys wished to impannel a jury, and keep them waiting in the charge of the constable.

John M. Jones, continued—We carried Cunningham into the room; I spoke to him; he did not answer; I went to Teeple and asked him if he wouldn't get up; he said no; he complained that his head was very cold; the door of the hall opened on it; I got an overcoat and put it over him; I gave him a drink of water; I turned to the door; saw Cunningham lying with his bowels out, as large as my fist; I said, "Oh, Boys, is it possible?" he said he would have to try and put them back; Cunningham took a drink of water; said he wanted no water, and I gave him a drink; I put a pillow under his head; he then threw out his arms and placed them by his sides; Teeple at this complained of being cold; I got a mattress and put him on it; I went into the bar room; there were three there; Adlington was standing before the fire, meditating; I told him, "Adlington, you have gone and done it—how soon;" that was his answer; "why," says I, "John, John, how can you say so?" says he, "I am sorry for it now they got what they came for." Did not see Adlington at that examination; I walked out of the bar-room; the next I saw was J. R. Pringle; Mr. Cunningham was dead when I again went to the room. Then the coroner said there would have to be an examination; I went to Camp La Hana; when I came back they were taking off Teeple's clothing; Dr. Speid held him on the sofa; I held a candle; Dr. Speid was there while I was washing Oliver's head. I was going to say to Adlington, "you didn't get hurt;" but I said, "you didn't get hurt by what I know;" I am sworn to secrecy—to tell nothing; I belong to the Odd Fellows." This was while we were alone in the room before Cunningham was taken up stairs; Adlington had no mark of hurt; I did not see him struck or hurt; I did not see him strike Cunningham during the evening; saw no knife in the hand of any other person's; saw Sidney Oliver with a hammer; I saw a knife in the defendants hand on the 7th of February.

Objected to by Mr. M'Carthy. Commonwealth ordered to put the question in writing.

The Commonwealth proposed to prove that the witness saw the knife with the defendant prior to the affray, to be followed up by a description of the knife that he corresponded with the one the wounds were inflicted with.

Defendant objected that it was no part of this transaction, and should not be received.

Court overruled the objection and noted an exception.

Witness examined.—We were laying a fence by Pringle; Adlington was excited; I don't know how much he had gone in half an hour, and returned, with a knife; it was a two edged butcher knife about six inches long; it was in a sheath; I saw it in a handle; looked as though it had been used for some time; he had it his breast when he came to the door; he went to the door of the house, then put it in his boot; we were building a fence between Mr. Akin's and Mr. Underwood's house; this was in the afternoon; Adlington then went on with his work.

By the Court—Adlington made no threats at that time against the deceased; he carried it, he said, to defend his rights and his family rights.

Mr. Thomas appealed to the Court to the last declaration of the witness; because he has said that Adlington made no threats at the time he carried the knife, and the witness perceived, therefore the declaration would not be evidence; they are no part of the *res gestæ*.

The Court overruled the objection, and noted an exception.

Witness resumed, in chief.—Adlington did not state what he carried the knife for; I did not saw some one, I think it was Calvin Weller strike Teeple, in the room during the fight. Before he had left the bar room; did not see any one strike Cunningham.

Cross-Examined.—I saw Cunningham standing by the stairs in the north room, calling for medicine; he was in the north room when they are winding stairs in the corner of the room; I saw him from the hall; the doors were open; when I came to Teeple was in the bar-room; went into the parlor together, and Teeple sat down before the fire; it was the first time I saw Adlington; saw Cunningham after he called figures, was striking Fred. Bowder; the room was crammed; Cunningham was struck early after the fight; I got back as far as the hearth before the crowd; during all this time the fight was going on; there was a rush, a noise—such as I was in as my first; I said, "Oh, Boys, is it possible?" he said he would have to try and put them back; Cunningham took a drink of water; said he wanted no water, and I gave him a drink; I put a pillow under his head; he then threw out his arms and placed them by his sides; Teeple at this complained of being cold; I got a mattress and put him on it; I went into the bar room; there were three there; Adlington was standing before the fire, meditating; I told him, "John, how can you say so?" says he, "John, John, how can you say so?" says I, "John, John, how can you say so?" says he, "I am sorry for it now they got what they came for." Did not see Adlington at that examination; I walked out of the bar-room; the next I saw was J. R. Pringle; Mr. Cunningham was dead when I again went to the room. Then the coroner said there would have to be an examination; I went to Camp La Hana; when I came back they were taking off Teeple's clothing; I help[ed] hold him on the sofa; I held a candle; Dr. Speid was there while I was washing Oliver's head. I was going to say to Adlington, "you didn't get hurt;" but I said, "you didn't get hurt by what I know;" I am sworn to secrecy—to tell nothing; I belong to the Odd Fellows." This was while we were alone in the room before Cunningham was taken up stairs; Adlington had no mark of hurt; I did not see him strike or hurt; I did not see him strike Cunningham during the evening; saw no knife in the hand of any other person's; saw Sidney Oliver with a hammer; I saw a knife in the defendants hand on the 7th of February.

Objected to by Mr. M'Carthy. Commonwealth ordered to put the question in writing.

The Commonwealth proposed to prove that the witness saw the knife with the defendant prior to the affray, to be followed up by a description of the knife that he corresponded with the one the wounds were inflicted with.

Defendant objected that it was no part of this transaction, and should not be received.

Court overruled the objection and noted an exception.

Witness examined.—We were laying a fence by Pringle; Adlington was excited; I don't know how much he had gone in half an hour, and returned, with a knife; it was a two edged butcher knife about six inches long; it was in a sheath; I saw it in a handle; looked as though it had been used for some time; he had it his breast when he came to the door; he went to the door of the house, then put it in his boot; we were building a fence between Mr. Akin's and Mr. Underwood's house; this was in the afternoon; Adlington then went on with his work.

By the Court—Adlington made no threats at that time against the deceased; he carried it, he said, to defend his rights and his family rights.

The latter part of the reply which relates to the impression of the witness was ruled out.

Witness resumed.—Mr. Adlington seemed to be in a hurry; the tone of his voice appeared hurried; he seemed to be bothered. I then went into the dancing room; I saw John Oliver going out; did not know which way he went.

Court adjourned till 2 P. M.

Fatal Accident.

On Tuesday afternoon an accident occurred in Richland township which resulted in the death of Mr. John Dixon, an old and respected citizen of that community. At the time mentioned Mr. Dixon was employed about a threshing machine which was working on the premises. He was caught by the "rumbling shaft" near the horse power, and drawn repeatedly around by its revolutions. Every time he was over the shaft his head struck the cog box of the horse power, and when, at length, he was rescued, it was found that his scalp was loose from the head, from the ear around to the back portion of the skull. The right ankle was broken, and the bones of the right instep crushed. In addition to these injuries, others of an internal character and several severe bruises were found to have been sustained. The unfortunate man lingered in agony until Wednesday afternoon, when death ensued. The deceased was eighty-five years of age, and leaves a family.

Meeting of the Allegheny Councils.

A stated meeting of the Allegheny City Councils was held at their chambers last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Members present: Messrs. Drum, Hall, Irwin, Patterson, A. D. Smith, J. B. Smith, C. C. Smith, William Smith, Thomas, President McAleer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Clerk and approved.

Mr. Irwin presented a petition from property holders on Lincoln avenue, asking for three public lamps on said street. Referred to Committee on Gas, with power to act.

Mr. C. C. Smith presented a petition praying for a gas lamp on the corner of Third and East streets. Read and referred to Gas Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Hall read a petition for two gas lamps on Resaca street. Same reference.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented the monthly report of City Controller, recommending the payment of sundry bills, which the report covered. The following is a summary of the bills:

Engines and Firemen	$ 165 78
Printing	107 50
Streets and Bridges	276 01
Contingent Fund	25 5 00
Water Works	1,671 98
Total am't of February bills	2,409 27
Claims for which warrants were previously drawn, including Wharf Improvements	21,906 18
Total to February 28th	$24,12 75
Receipts	20,000 00

Report accepted and the resolution adopted, excepting the ordinance for the grading and paving of Sandusky street, which was referred back to the Street Committee.

The report of the Water Committee was presented by Mr. Thompson in relation to the resignation of Mr. John Kane, an employee of the Water Works, who is about to remove to Illinois. A resolution was embodied in the report, which tendered the thanks of the Councils to Mr. Kane for his long and arduous services through a period of nineteen years. Adopted.

A petition was presented by Mr. Meier for the grading and paving of Taintt alley. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Drum offered a petition from the Second Methodist Protestant Church of Allegheny, praying exemption from the average tax levied by Councils. The petition was received and filed.

Mr. Drum offered and read a petition from Dr. D. C. Page, Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, asking that the church be allowed to temporarily occupy one of the rooms of the City Hall as a place of worship. Petition not granted.

Mr. English offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Markets to cause the inspection and removal of dead animals within the city limits. Read and adopted.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution authorizing the Street Committee to report an ordinance for the grading and paving of Ohio Avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Irwin presented a report from the Police Committee, embodying an ordinance increasing the salaries of the officers of the police force, in consideration of the fact that the duties of officers are increased and their salaries far too small. The ordinance provides that the salary of the Captain of the Night Police shall be increased to $1,000 annually; that of the Chief of Police by $100, and that of the privates of the night police twenty-five dollars per annum, making the salaries of the Captain and the Chief $900 per annum, and those of Lieutenants and privates $1,000 each.

The report was received.

Mr. Drum urged the increase of salaries on the ground that the present incumbents of the force are as good men as could be found, and that to their salaries should be paid to secure their faithful discharge.

Mr. Thomas opposed the increase.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the provisions of the ordinance were considered separately.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the pay of the night watchmen was increased to $2.25 per night.

On motion, the Chief of Police and the Captain of the Night watch had their salaries increased as proposed in the ordinance, as amended, was adopted.

A communication from Mayor M'Arlson was read by Mr. Drum, in relation to the complaints arising from the want of a proper ice place for the emptying of night carts in the Diamond market. Referred to the Committee necessary action be taken in the matter. Referred to the Police Committee.

Mr. Drum presented a certified copy of the act authorizing Manchester to Allegheny, and moved that the authorities of the borough be notified of its passage, and requested to be present at the next meeting of the Council. Adopted.

The Committee on City Property was instructed to report an ordinance providing for the accommodation of the new members.

In all business not otherwise noted, the Common Council concurred with Select Council.

On motion, adjourned to meet on Monday night.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present: Messrs. Dunham, Drennan, Fahnbulner, Hanna, Horn, Ingham, Kirkpatrick, Morgan, Reed, Riegel, Slagel, Voeghly, and President Riddle.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Clerk and approved.

Mr. Drennan presented a petition for the erection of a public lamp on Mootersy street, between Taylor and North avenues. Read and referred to the Committee on Gas.

Mr. Drennan presented a petition praying for the erection of a gas lamp on the corner of Penn and Fifth avenues. Read and referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Drennan presented a petition praying for the erection of a gas lamp on the corner of Penn avenue and Sixteenth street. Read and referred to Gas Committee.

An ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Montooey street, in Select Council April 12th, 1866, read and laid over, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Slagle presented a petition from the residents on North Canal street and Canal avenue from East Lane to Cedar street, praying for the opening of North Canal street, which was referred back to the Street Committee.

The report of the Water Committee was presented by Mr. Thompson in relation to the resignation of Mr. John Kane, an employee of the Water Works, who is about to remove to Illinois. A resolution was embodied in the report, which tendered the thanks of the Councils to Mr. Kane for his long and arduous services through a period of nineteen years. Adopted.

A petition was presented by Mr. Meier for the grading and paving of Taintt alley. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Drum offered a petition from the Second Methodist Protestant Church of Allegheny, praying exemption from the average tax levied by Councils. The petition was received and filed.

Mr. Drum offered and read a petition from Dr. D. C. Page, Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, asking that the church be allowed to temporarily occupy one of the rooms of the City Hall as a place of worship. Petition not granted.

Mr. English offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Markets to cause the inspection and removal of dead animals within the city limits. Read and adopted.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution authorizing the Street Committee to report an ordinance for the grading and paving of Ohio Avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Irwin presented a report from the Police Committee, embodying an ordinance increasing the salaries of the officers of the police force, in consideration of the fact that the duties of officers are increased and their salaries far too small. The ordinance provides that the salary of the Captain of the Night Police shall be increased to $1,000 annually; that of the Chief of Police by $100, and that of the privates of the night police twenty-five dollars per annum, making the salaries of the Captain and the Chief $900 per annum, and those of Lieutenants and privates $1,000 each.

The report was received.

Mr. Drum urged the increase of salaries on the ground that the present incumbents of the force are as good men as could be found, and that to their salaries should be paid to secure their faithful discharge.

Mr. Thomas opposed the increase.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the provisions of the ordinance were considered separately.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the pay of the night watchmen was increased to $2.25 per night.

On motion, the Chief of Police and the Captain of the Night watch had their salaries increased as proposed in the ordinance, as amended, was adopted.

A communication from Mayor M'Arlson was read by Mr. Drum, in relation to the complaints arising from the want of a proper ice place for the emptying of night carts in the Diamond market. Referred to the Committee necessary action be taken in the matter. Referred to the Police Committee.

Mr. Drum presented a certified copy of the act authorizing Manchester to Allegheny, and moved that the authorities of the borough be notified of its passage, and requested to be present at the next meeting of the Council. Adopted.

The Committee on City Property was instructed to report an ordinance providing for the accommodation of the new members.

In all business not otherwise noted, the Common Council concurred with Select Council.

On motion, adjourned to meet on Monday night.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present: Messrs. Dunham, Drennan, Fahnbulner, Hanna, Horn, Ingham, Kirkpatrick, Morgan, Reed, Riegel, Slagel, Voeghly, and President Riddle.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Clerk and approved.

Mr. Drennan presented a petition for the erection of a public lamp on Mootersy street, between Taylor and North avenues. Read and referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. Drennan presented a petition praying for the erection of a gas lamp on the corner of Penn and Fifth avenues. Read and referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Drennan presented a petition praying for the erection of a gas lamp on the corner of Penn avenue and Sixteenth street. Read and referred to Gas Committee.

An ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Montooey street, in Select Council April 12th, 1866, read and laid over, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Slagle presented a petition from the residents on North Canal street and Canal avenue from East Lane to Cedar street, praying for the opening of North Canal street, which was referred back to the Street Committee.

The report of the Water Committee was presented by Mr. Thompson in relation to the resignation of Mr. John Kane, an employee of the Water Works, who is about to remove to Illinois. A resolution was embodied in the report, which tendered the thanks of the Councils to Mr. Kane for his long and arduous services through a period of nineteen years. Adopted.

A petition was presented by Mr. Meier for the grading and paving of Taintt alley. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Drum offered a petition from the Second Methodist Protestant Church of Allegheny, praying exemption from the average tax levied by Councils. The petition was received and filed.

Mr. Drum offered and read a petition from Dr. D. C. Page, Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, asking that the church be allowed to temporarily occupy one of the rooms of the City Hall as a place of worship. Petition not granted.

Mr. English offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Markets to cause the inspection and removal of dead animals within the city limits. Read and adopted.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution authorizing the Street Committee to report an ordinance for the grading and paving of Ohio Avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Irwin presented a report from the Police Committee, embodying an ordinance increasing the salaries of the officers of the police force, in consideration of the fact that the duties of officers are increased and their salaries far too small. The ordinance provides that the salary of the Captain of the Night Police shall be increased to $1,000 annually; that of the Chief of Police by $100, and that of the privates of the night police twenty-five dollars per annum, making the salaries of the Captain and the Chief $900 per annum, and those of Lieutenants and privates $1,000 each.

The report was received.

Mr. Drum urged the increase of salaries on the ground that the present incumbents of the force are as good men as could be found, and that to their salaries should be paid to secure their faithful discharge.

Mr. Thomas opposed the increase.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the provisions of the ordinance were considered separately.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the pay of the night watchmen was increased to $2.25 per night.

On motion, the Chief of Police and the Captain of the Night watch had their salaries increased as proposed in the ordinance, as amended, was adopted.

A communication from Mayor M'Arlson was read by Mr. Drum, in relation to the complaints arising from the want of a proper ice place for the emptying of night carts

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867.

THE TRADES UNION.

At a meeting of this body, held in this city, a day or two ago, Mr. Armstrong offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, declaring, in substance, that the GAZETTE does not "pay a fair day's wages for a fair day's work." If the resolution had stated that the GAZETTE did not belong to the "Union," and had rested there, it would have set forth the simple truth, but, in going farther, it proclaimed a naked *falsehood*. The GAZETTE has uniformly paid the "Union" rates to all its journeymen, and this fact is well known by members of the craft throughout the city.

Shortly after the GAZETTE passed into the hands of its present proprietors, they were invited to join the "Union." It so happened that two female compositors—widows of soldiers—were employed by us at the time. Understanding, from long experience, something of the spirit and aims of Trade Unions, we caused inquiry to be made as to what we would be required to do concerning these two work women, in case we joined. The information we got was that "they would be allowed to remain *for the present*." The inference we drew was that we would be permitted to give them work until we became amenable to the "Union," and would then be compelled to dismiss them. We still think this was the only admissible inference. As we have not much faith in strong men who deny weak women the right to earn bread for themselves and their little ones, except over the wash tub, we did not go in.

The writer hereof is by trade a printer. He served an apprenticeship of seven years, under old fashioned articles of indenture, according to a habit unfortunately disused. When his time was out, he worked as a journeyman. For a good many years he has been an employer. Since he became of lawful age, to this year of grace, he has not felt the need of a guardian, either in the form of an individual or an association, to help him sell his own labor or buy that of others. Had he felt conscious he needed such help he would have made application to Court and had one duly appointed. He never had any difficulty, as a workman, in selling his skill and industry, and, so far, has never exchanged an unpleasant word with a man whom he employed. So long as he and the men he bargained with are at agreement, he holds it to be an unwarrantable impertinence for any body else to interfere.

The first year he worked as a journeyman he was invited to join a Typographical Society, which he did not do. He made money by refusing. The Society was preparing for a strike, and wanted to get control of all the workmen. It did not concern the members thereof whether they bankrupted the master-printers or not. They made their demand and it was refused. A strike followed. The employers thought they might as well lose by doing nothing, or as near it as might be, as by prosecuting business. After a time most of the unmarried journeymen went elsewhere to seek work. The married ones held out until their moneys were exhausted, and then resumed work at the old rates. We worked away, all the while, made fair wages, preserved self-respect, had the good will of employers, which afterwards proved valuable, and at the end of the year were much better off than the strikers. That recipe is a good one, and we ask nothing for it.

For two months thousands of skilled workmen have been idle in this city and neighborhood. It accords with reason to infer that the proprietors are not suffering the mills to stand idle, deteriorating for want of use, if they could go on without still greater loss, at the old schedule of wages. All these employers are workpeople in the same absolute sense as the men they hire, and do not get off with eight hours a day, well put in, unless they are luckier than we are. In a broad and just consideration of the Labor Question their interests ought to be regarded as well as those of other industrial classes. These thousands of strikers have lost what they could have earned in sixty days. One-sixth is a large part of a full year. The aggregate loss rises to a prodigious sum. If they now manage to obtain the wages they demand for the residue of the twelve months, they will not be as well off as they would have been had they gone on at the wages offered. This is a plain way of looking at the case, but it is practical, and often leads to beneficial consequences. Ordinarily, it is the long pull and the steady pull that conducts to pecuniary competency. Strikes keep more money out of workmen's pockets, than they ever put in.

If, in passing along the street, we should observe citizens chaffering with a huckster and differing with him about the price of family commodities, we should not feel we had a mission to reconcile them. We might, indeed, recall the words of that apocryphal writer who says, "as a nail sticketh fast between the stones of a wall, so sticketh fraud between the buyer and seller." But we should not feel it was our place to determine which was getting the better of the other. So, in the hitch between the mill owners and the workmen, we should have held our peace had not the "Union" meddled with our business, and not by telling the truth, but by telling a falsehood. The GAZETTE pays without grumbling the highest market price for the labor it has need of, and expects to abide by that policy. It preaches the protection of Domestic Industry—the employers and employed alike—and practices what it preaches.

Having been provoked to say so much, we elect to say more. Two or three years ago, the coming May, the Miner's Union of Luzerne county, resolved to strike for higher wages, though competent workmen among them were clearing from eight to ten dollars a day. They did not include the helpers, or common laborers, whom they were paying only two dollars a day. A considerable number of boatmen and railroad hands were enticed into the strike, which lasted full ninety days. Owing to the high wages they had previously received the miners were enabled to hold out, but the helpers and boatmen were soon in more serious trouble than they ever experienced from "the oppression of capitalists." They roamed over the adjoining districts, seeking employment of farmers on almost any condition. By reason of a short supply, coal went in New York and elsewhere, to prices exceedingly hard upon poor people, who did not get the half of ten or eight dollars a day. Not a few were driven to their wit's end to keep from freezing. At last the miners made terms for themselves and resumed work, but they did not raise the wages of their helpers, and the railroad and canal men who followed their instigations they "left out in the cold," most miserably, even if it was midsummer. They had to accept the loss of one-fourth of the year. To the boatmen, who could count only on the season of navigation for considerable gains, the revolt was particularly severe, though it was bad enough for all sorts of work-people not inflicted on them by the proprietors, but by the "Union," who sought their own welfare on the principle that "the devil may take the hindmost."

We have witnessed not a few strikes conducted in the same way; without meaning to imply that the one here is of that description. We were trying to mind our own business till the "Union" "pitched into us," and we have not had time since to look after its affairs. We shall try not to have time to devote to that investigation. But we cannot help remarking that the true doctrine is that all Labor is to be Protected—the lower sorts as well as the higher—the workmen and the owners. When the "Union" takes that ground we did not be counted in. Till then we shall be counted out.

PAUPERS AND PAUPERAGE.

One of the most difficult of social problems is pauperage. As yet no nation has squarely confronted it with the honest intention of reaching a definite solution. Philanthropists have been deeply affected by its sorrowful aspects, and made bountiful efforts to mitigate its evils, which efforts not striking deep enough, or striking in the wrong direction, have often aggravated, in the long run, the evils they were designed to cure. Advanced thinkers, here and there, have pondered the problem, and made valuable suggestions, which, as yet, lack completeness, but which will ultimately be rounded out, and consolidated into laws. Some small boons, primarily religious, with an admixture, less or more, of secular elements, have devised schemes that have operated well, and serve as indices to point the road on which larger results of like character are to be obtained.

The Quakers are notable in this respect. Seldom does one of their number become a pauper; never unless by flagrant and persistent vice he has forfeited his standing as a member of the sect. The art of the Quakers does not consist in doling out temporary relief, or in making permanent provision for unfortunates, but in teaching the poor to help themselves, and in furnishing facilities to that end. The strength of a State lies in the strength of its people. Every pauper is so much abstracted from the total productive energy. He is more. He is so much dead weight, clogging the enterprise of the whole.

On an equality, in this particular, with the Quakers are the Jews. Under the ancient Mosaic theocracy, there were several enactments of eminent wisdom touching the treatment of the decayed and destitute. After the Dispersion, the savage and inhuman manner in which they were treated, alike by heathen and christian nations, fostered in the Jews a disposition to be mutually helpful. The precepts of their creed, and the force of their surroundings, conspired for the establishment by them of an excellent policy.

The larger christian denominations take no thorough and systematic oversight of their indigent members. The flippant sneer is not fully warranted that they are so greatly concerned to save souls, they have no interest in saving bodies; but there is enough in their neglect of the temporal well-being of their poor to give that sneer a keen edge. When christianity was young and unpopular; when Jew and Roman both condemned it as a dangerous heresy; when devout High Priests like Caiphas, and mighty Emperors of austere and blameless lives; like Marcus Aurelius and Julian, were eager to crush it out; the christians had "all things in common." Perhaps the delusion that prevailed among them touching the near approach of the end of all sublunary things, increased this tendency. But the wealth of all was the wealth of each. A sense of common peril gave a wonderful exemplification of the spirit of those Divine precepts of the Gospel, inculcating the broadest charity to the destitute and afflicted. But the condition they were in was extraordinary, and the teachings induced by it abnormal; and so not adapted to serve as a model or an inducement.

What is needed is a system by which individuals shall be kept off from the lists of paupers, by stimulous applied to their industry through self-respect. Such rescues are more gains to the individuals themselves, than to the tax payers. How such a system shall be adjusted and operated is the mystery. In the march of an army, the weak will fall out by the way and perish. As the generations flow along the incapables, the ignorant, the vicious, are submerged and overwhelmed, and then float as drift wood.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, as reported by General HALPINE, holds these opinions:

"No party as yet—and possibly no party for some years—will openly hoist the banner of Repudiation. But a majority of those who shaped the legislation of this last Congress must know—unless they deceive themselves, or are too ignorant to appreciate their own acts—that we are drifting in that direction, and that it is by their votes we have been swung out into the downward stream. Doubtless, some of them would either be, or affect to be, horrified if to-day branded as Repudiationists—just as, in the infancy of the Freesoil agitation, it was considered a bitter slander if the 'Freesoiler' should be styled an 'Abolitionist.' There are steps in everything, and the term of reproach to-day will be worn as a feather in the cap some years from now, unless the true conservative wisdom of the country can be awakened, &c., &c."

While this representation does great injustice to the last Congress, there is more plausibility in it than in most of the averments which proceed from the President. The last Congress, and particularly the House of Representatives, was reckless in appropriating moneys. Cooler men than the President were alarmed at the want of reflection with which millions upon millions were voted for objects that either could be delayed or ought not to be provided for at all by he government. It is to be hoped that while the present Congress hold the President to accountability for undermining the public credit, they will take heed that by their votes they do not contribute more to that end than any loose or heated talk in which he may indulge.

THE Connellsville Railroad bill was yesterday defeated in the House at Harrisburg. This makes an end of the matter for this session.

DANIEL E. NEVIN has been nominated for Assessor of the Twenty-third district.

THE Ohio, at Cincinnati, has over fifty feet of water in the channel.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Very fine leather is now manufactured at San Antonia, Texas.

—Only sixty-seven thousand persons in the whole country returned an income of over five thousand dollars per annum.

—A chambermaid named Mary Dugan, took poison to hide her indiscretion and died in a New York station house, Thursday.

—The Governor of Illinois has signed the bill making eight hours a legal day's work in the State, in the absence of contracts to the contrary. It goes into effect immediately.

—There are, perhaps, more Americans in Europe to-day than there has been at any period since the organization of the Government, and the number now thus absent will without doubt be very largely increased during the year.

—It is announced that a new daily paper is to be started in New Orleans, to be called the *Republican*. Ex-Governor Michael Hahn is to have charge of it, which is a sufficient pledge that it will be on the right side in politics.

WANT SUPPLIED.

London Ale, Bottled Ales, London Porter, Brown stout. To get genuine imported London Ale, Porter or Brown stout, has been almost impossible; but it is thought, notwithstanding that there are now [illegible] more suitable for weakly persons and invalids. The want has at length been supplied. A large assortment of the finest brands comprising Younger & Nephew's London Stout, Hare & Co's Pale Ale, Campbell's Scotch Ale, etc., just received at J. S. PHLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 4 Market Street, and to sold by the case or single bottle, at the lowest rates. Also, a complete stock of the finest Liquors for medicinal purposes, and Cheesebrough's Sparkling Ale, the finest article in use. Remember the place.

JOSEPH FLEMING'S
DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 84 Market street.

GRAY HAIR, BALDNESS, DANDRUFF, ANY DISEASE OF THE SCALP, OR IMPROVEMENT CAN BE COMPARED WITH LYON'S COLOG RESTORER AND DRESSING.

"London	Our Best	Hair Color Restorer."
"London	Physicians	Hair Color Restorer."
"London	Use and	Hair Color Restorer."
"London	Recommend	Hair Color Restorer."

"London Recommend it." "Life, growth, and color Restorer falls to impart life, growth, and color to the weakest hair, such as soft down, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong. Only 75 cents a bottle. \$1 the largest size.

Sold by McLAUGHLIN & McKENNAN, 85 Market street; P. HOU, A. KELLY and JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh. SANDS & DRUFF, Allegheny.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.—HOW TO EFFECT A CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE.—Some occupations of life predispose to Costive ness, especially those which allow but little exercise. Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstance might possibly be relieved by change, but a far more certain method is by a course of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habit was ever found so inveterate as Constipation. All the ordinary so-called remedies invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be permanently relieved but the continued use of strong aperient. These are at first irritating, and finally almost paralyze the bowels—therefore they are forbidden. But that enormous class of cathartic medicines known as the Vegetable Aperients, which are composed of the mildest vegetable substances, in such a combination, in the simplest proportion, of those ingredients, in Dr. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. This famous invigorating tonic, while it stimulates, also regulates the whole internal system, and while it quietly removes from its constitutions all the impurities that prevent a free passage through the bowels, no purgative has the slightest operation. Its every ingredient seems to have been selected with the express purpose of attaining the desired object. Cases of Constipation standing for years are by its stimulous and medicinal properties, and a combination

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WHITE GOODS.

AT THE

NEW DRY GOODS STORE

OF

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.,

No. 87 Market Street,

(West side, next door to the sign of THE BIG BOOT.)

PLAID NAINSOOKS;
STRIPE do
PLAIN NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLIN;
FRENCH MULL MUSLINS;
FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS;
WHITE MARSEILLES;
TUCKED SKIRTING;
TUCKED MUSLINS, for waists;
HDK'H LINENS, pure flax;
PILLOW LINENS;
TABLE LINENS;
NAPKINS, TOWELS and CRASH.

Please Remember the Place.

No. 87,

Near Fifth Street.

mh14

AT EATON'S,

New Bal. Skirts,

NEW STYLES HOOP SKIRTS,

New Style Hair Coils,

NEW LOT WATERFALL PUFS,

New Bead Drop Trimmings,

NEW BEAD BUTTONS,

New Guipure Laces,

REAL AND IM. VAL. LACES,

AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

N. B.—SPRING HOOP SKIRTS AT LESS THAN COST. fe28

NEW GOODS

OPENING DAILY.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

Are opening daily

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

BRADLEY'S NEW INVISIBLE SKIRT for 1867.
LADIES' MATINEE, BRODE AND OPERA KNOTS.
GENTS' PIQUE AND PLAIN KIDS.
PATENT BUCKLES—Ladies' only.
THE NEW FRENCH PAPER COLLARS and CUFFS are the latest novelty on paper.
BEST FRENCH WHALEBONE CORSETS—all sizes.
GUIPURE LACES—new styles.
BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES.
NEW LACE COLLARS.

Dealers Supplied

AT

NEW YORK JOBBERS' PRICES.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

fe28

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

JOSEPH HORNE'S & CO.'S.

We are now opening a large and well-selected stock of

SPRING GOODS

embracing all that is new and desirable, in

Dress Trimmings,
Bead Fringes, in White, Black and Amber,
Bead Trimmings,
Guipure and Chaney Lace,
Jetinet and Applique Lace,
Lace and Crape Veils,
Bernge, Grenadine and Tissue,
Hamburg Edge and Insertings.

A full line of LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS in Plain, Hemed, Hemstitched, Embroidered and Lace, which we are offering at very low prices.
BUTTONS in great variety consisting of Jet, Blk. Enamel, Crochet and Steel.
SHAWLS, all kinds and colors—something new.
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Nettis, Belt Clasps,
Belting, Ribbons,
Flowers and Frames.

STRIPED SKIRTING—A large stock just received in various widths.
Balmoral Skirts and Traveling Bags.
Full line of GLOVES and HOSIERY.
OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS, 2nd floor, Wide, will be found well stocked with fresh goods, which we offer to the trade at EASTERN PRICES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

fe29:030

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We are just receiving a full and complete stock for our retail store, consisting of—
WHITE GOODS, a full assortment Cambrics, Jaconets, Swiss Mulls, Barred and Plain Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Linen Lawns, Cambric and Linen Lawns, Tucked Cambric Skirting.
EMBROIDERIES, full line Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, Jaconet and Hamburg Flouncings, French Cambric Bands, Dimity Bands, Infants Embroidered Robes and Waists.
LACES, Real Point, and Applique Lace and Edgings, Valencia, Mellese, and Cluny, Thread and Guipure Laces and Edgings, Imt. Val. Laces, Edgings and Insertings.
HANDKERCHIEFS, Real Point and Applique, Thread, Cluny and Val. Trimed, Plain, Embroidered and Hemstitched Linen.
SASH and BONNET RIBBONS, Trimming and Neck Ribbons.
FULL LINE ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES for Last ex. Genta and Mis's.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS, all makes, Waterfall Pads, Hair Rolls, Coronet Bands, Belts, &c.
A FULL LINE GENTS FURNISH'G GOODS.
COUNTRY DEALERS, and ALL who buy to sell again, will find in our Wholesale Department, a good assortment, and as low as EASTERN PRICES.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street,

fe18

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
No. 94 Wood St.,
Third house above Diamond Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAINTERS.

JOHN T. GRAY,

HOUSE AND SIGN
PAINTER, GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 54 Hand St., Pittsburgh.

Plain and Ornamental Signs of every description done to order. All work done promptly at reasonable rates. je8:c67

W. COULTER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
NO. 63 DIAMOND ALLEY, PITTSB'H, PA.

All orders left at the Shop, or sent by mail, will receive prompt attention. fe28:o50

WILLIAM H. BROWN,

(Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW,)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Roo - Corner of Third and Market streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,
Office: No. 39 MARKET STREET,
fe7:o68 PITTSBURGH.

JARED H. BRUSH,

MANUFACTURER OF
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
Sheet Iron Works, &c.
No. 61 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
ja30:d6m

FINANCIAL

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

To Create a Loan

FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

The Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over due and unpaid for some time past; and

And Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice, (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient or the interests of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years and within ten years: eight millions of dollars, payable at any time after ten years and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years and within twenty-five and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provision of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., of the 1st day of April, A. D., 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Penn'a, U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in Five years and payable in Ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in Ten years and payable in Fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in Fifteen years and payable in Twenty-Five years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

☞ N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. fe8:t

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867.

THE BUTLER COUNTY HOMICIDE.

Trial of John P. Adlington for the Murder of Sidney B. Cunningham and James H. Teepies, 84 Porterville.

TUESDAY'S AFTERNOON SESSION.

John P. Oliver, recalled—From the time we entered the house together—Adlington and myself—I was attending to my own business; I passed him several times in the house; saw him once in the dining room and dancing room; think I did not see him up stairs before the fuss; saw him dancing; don't remember what time it was when I saw him dancing; that was about half an hour before the fuss commenced; I saw him more than once in the different apartments of the house; Teepie and Cunningham were eating oysters at this time; they called me in; they called for the landlord; I went to the door and showed them the dining room, and told them their oysters were ready; they went away and were gone an hour or an hour and a half; afterwards when they came back they said they knew how to act as gentlemen, and they would do so from that on; I told them, as long as they would do so they could take part in the dance; I believe Teepie made the first apology and Cunningham joined in also; this conversation took place in the sitting room; there were other persons present, in the room; I don't think either of them at this time were under the influence of liquor. Mr. Cunningham danced with Miss Pilg; he did not dance more than once; Teepie did not join in the dance that I saw; Teepie was sitting by the fire in the sitting room while Cunningham was dancing; saw him dance and play the violin; he played after dancing; don't remember that any one danced while he played; the next I saw of him he was above the eye; half-past eleven o'clock when he hit me; it was in the parlor; I was passing through the room when he played the violin; Fred. Bowder was lying in the door of the room; I asked Cunningham what was the matter; when or struck me and knocked me down; he then struck me with a chair when I was lying on the floor; when I got up and looked for him he was gone; Teepie was standing about three feet from me; he was watching me as though he was prepared to strike, (he never) [no English] attempted to strike me; I went for him and hit him; he went up in the corner; we took holts and kept fighting on; I expected the blow; the motive was, some of the sitting room; he did not go down; we fought along past the fire place toward the hall, when he went down and hollowed murder; I let go and some one took me out; he was then in the south part of the room, on the right hand side of the north room; on his side going in; did not strike him after he was down; did not get down upon him; I suppose I struck four or five times on the face and head; his precise words, as he was going down was "enough!" Believe he went down backward on his knees; he did not strike me; he attempted to strike me; I heard him say "if there are any men among you come one at a time!" There were several persons present; I think I could not recognize one person; I had no knowledge of who they were at the time; I was three or four minutes; when he went I went immediately into the north room; no one took hold of me till I got to the door; Margaret Newton took hold of me then; I did not see Cunningham after he struck at me with the chair; I could not say what became of Cunningham after that; I was three or four steps in the room when struck; I fell with my head to the door of the north room; he struck me with the chair immediately; I knocked off the blow with my foot; I saw the chair coming and I warded off the blow; I looked for Cunningham, but did not see him; I was about three feet from the door when I got up. I saw no one in the room that I could recognize except Mr. Teepie, and kept my eye on him; he was standing on the north side of the fire and within three feet of me; saw no one strike Teepie or Cunningham; did not see him strike any one else; did not see the defendant in the room; I then went into the kitchen. Mrs. Adlington and Mr. Adlington and Jones were in the kitchen washing the blood off me; think I heard Adlington talk about sending for the doctor for me. I was taken up stairs by Mr. Adlington's wife and several others; I was washed and a dry shirt put on me; it was at the suggestion of some in the kitchen by Mr. Adlington, that the doctor was sent for; my wounds were dressed; I was not down stairs after that time; Tuesday; I was not at any time engaged with Teepie while he was on the floor; it was after I was knocked down that am told I was hit with a chair.

By the Court.—I think I was struck with the chair just before, or at the time Teepie was on the floor. The back part of my head was cut back of the ear.

Direct.—The other hurt was in my face: that was done by Sidney B. Cunningham. These are the only two hurts I had in the fight; I saw no weapons in the hands of any one during the fight. I had a revolver myself. I struck Teepie with it. There is a hole in the butt of the pistol to fix it in the hand; I had it on when I first struck Teepie; I had it all on my hand but did not strike him. I saw no weapons in either Teepie or Cunningham's hands; nothing but the chair in Cunningham's hand. The defendant had nothing while up stairs about anybody else being hurt; dont know whether the doctor dressed my wound first or not. Mrs. Adlington came about nine or ten o'clock; I don't know who came with her: Don't know of his leaving the house at any time after he entered it with me.

Cross-Examined.—Saw no marks upon the knife; it was an ordinary butcher-knife; don't know that there are others just like it in the stores. He, Adlington, was in the dining room while supper was preparing; I think my wife was there also; I went into the room to quell the disturbance, when Cunningham knocked me down; I put up my hand and asked what the disturbance was about, and was instantly knocked down; I was stunned but conscious; it was an arm chair he struck with; he raised it with both hands above his head; I did not hear him say anything; when I got up Teepies had his right hand drawn back in a position to strike; (here Witness took a position that pugilists do when about to encounter any one.) The room was full, but I could not name them; when Teepie said "come one at a time," I was facing him and he was facing me. Fred Bowder was taken out by Teepie; about the time I was knocked down. I went out myself; I was bleeding profusely; the doctor put a copper on it to stop the blood; there was no one in the room; Adlington assisted me up stairs; I told the doctor to go down stairs; that those men were worse hurt than I was; I thought Teepie and Cunningham; the doctor went down. I looked at the clock before the fight began, it began at 11½ o'clock p. m. There were, I suppose, 12 or 14 Ladies there, the family included. There was some noise; there was a great deal of confusion during the fight; I was warned by my brother Sidney, to be on my guard, and heard Cunningham swear "by God that if Oliver don't like my talk Porterville Butler County!" I saw him have a pint bottle; did not see how much was in it. Mr. Teepie and Jones drank. He Cunningham drank a toast; I then told him I wanted it stopped; it was a vulgar toast; when I reproved him he took off his coat and said he would not take that off coat. Teepie made no attempt to seize him, did not hear Teepei say anything; at the time he took off his coat he and Teepies were standing at the fire; don't know what the coat was when he took his coat off, I backed up to the door and went out; when he came to my house he was slightly intoxicated; he was a large, muscular man, would weigh two hundred pounds; Teepies was also a large man; I had a committee at the ball who selected tickets; the committee was Henry Bowder and George Pringle. On my own responsibility I told them they could invite any man; was at the supper; I sat down at half past eight o'clock; came back again at ten o'clock and remained until three o'clock in the morning; I was there all the time in the evening Kirker and I were in the room; Mr. Teepie and Cunningham came in about half past seven o'clock; I was we I acquainted with Teepie; we shook hands and talked sociably; Mr. Cunningham was somewhat funny; sported around the room; Cunningham and Jones had a few words, I think; Kirker then said "on it;" said he had went to New Castle a few days before on a little spree. He was going to be married in a few days, going to have a little spree before he would get married, then he would quit off. He said he could whip anything in Porterswille or Butler county. He sat down on the sofa, and asked me if I knew a young lady named Elizabeth Roberts; wanted to know how he would be there. I told him I did not know; that I was not one of the party. He said he hadn't a "gal" there. Kirker said he didn't like it; didn't make any difference if he didn't, a gallon was as good as a quart. He then pulled out a flask; it was empty; Teepie offered him a drink; he took it out of it, and passed it around among several. It came to me, and Cunningham gave me a drink, and then gave it to Teepie. I then went into the sitting room; he had not drunk to play. He then asked Kirker to play his favorite tune; he danced around and made various noise. Oliver told him there were ladies in the house, and that he would not allow such language. There was some difficulty, and at the request of Oliver, I took a walk. I found them when I came back; they were in the dancing room; Cunningham was calling the figures. We had no talk about the party in the bar-room. We went into the sitting room; I looked in at the dance. After the quadrille was over they danced a polka; they had some talk about the tune; as I turned around Cunningham was striking Fred. Bowder; I saw him strike him down at the second stroke; I said, "hold on boys, this will not do;" this quieted the fuss for a moment; some other disturbance would up and I gave back; Mr. Oliver came in and threw up his hand, and said something, I don't know what; Cunningham struck him and hit him and knocked him down, as I supposed, on the top of Fred. Bowder; the rush was so great that I was knocked down, and I thought Oliver was knocked down the second time; Wm. Kirker was hit by Bowder; Adlington was crouching down, and threw out his hand toward Teepie; I supposed Cunningham to be in the crowd fighting; Adlington was crouching; I went and asked him if something could not be done to stop this; he then rushed into the crowd where they were fighting; my attention was called to Teepie by the remark I heard, "hold on men, do stop this;" Wm. Kirker came in and told me my little daughter was very much excited; I did not see Calvin Weiler, Adlington's nephew, in the room. Adlington threw out his hand toward Teepie; I supposed Cunningham to be in the crowd fighting; Adlington was crouching; I went and asked him if something could not be done to stop this; he then rushed into the crowd where they were fighting; my attention was called to Teepie by the remark I heard, "hold on men, do stop this;" Wm. Kirker came in and told me my little daughter was very much excited; I did not see Calvin Weiler, Adlington's nephew, in the room. Adlington made the first examination of Cunningham. He was not dead at that time; I saw him. Dr. Cowden told me he had made an examination. Sidney Oliver passed me in the room; he went for the doctor. Some time after I saw Adlington coming out of the cellar; I saw John L. Jones coming out; think there were others came out with Adlington from the cellar; Adlington came out first; there was one I did not recognize came out of the cellar after Mr. Jones with a bucket of coal; there was apickaxe in the cellar; think they were after coal; think there was a lantern sat at the head of the cellar stairs, which threw a light upon the coal in the cellar. I was in the employ of Oliver at the time of this occurrence.

John L. Jones, sworn—I was at the house of Jno. Oliver on the night of the 25th of December last. I was there in the bar room; half past eight o'clock; came back again at ten o'clock and remained until three o'clock in the morning; I was there all the time in the evening Kirker and I were in the room; Mr. Teepie and Cunningham came in about half past seven o'clock; I was we I acquainted with Teepie; we shook hands and talked sociably; Mr. Cunningham was somewhat funny; sported around the room; Cunningham and Jones had a few words, I think; Kirker then said "on it;" said he had went to New Castle a few days before on a little spree. He was going to be married in a few days, going to have a little spree before he would get married, then he would quit off. He said he could whip anything in Porterswille or Butler county. He sat down on the sofa, and asked me if I knew a young lady named Elizabeth Roberts; wanted to know how he would be there. I told him I did not know; that I was not one of the party. He said he hadn't a "gal" there. Kirker said he didn't like it; didn't make any difference if he didn't, a gallon was as good as a quart. He then pulled out a flask; it was empty; Teepie offered him a drink; he took it out of it, and passed it around among several. It came to me, and Cunningham gave me a drink, and then gave it to Teepie. I then went into the sitting room; he had not drunk to play. Teepie had drunk but little and he was drunk to play. He then asked Kirker to play his favorite tune; he danced around and made various noise. Oliver told him there were ladies in the house, and that he would not allow such language. There was some difficulty, and at the request of Oliver, I took a walk. I found them when I came back; they were in the dancing room; Cunningham was calling the figures. We had no talk about the party in the bar-room. We went into the sitting room; I looked in at the dance. After the quadrille was over they danced a polka; they had some talk about the tune; as I turned around Cunningham was striking Fred. Bowder; I saw him strike him down at the second stroke; I said, "hold on boys, this will not do;" this quieted the fuss for a moment; some other disturbance would up and I gave back; Mr. Oliver came in and threw up his hand, and said something, I don't know what; Cunningham struck him and hit him and knocked him down, as I supposed, on the top of Fred. Bowder; the rush was so great that I was knocked down, and I thought Oliver was knocked down the second time; Wm. Kirker was hit by Bowder; Adlington was crouching down, and

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LOCAL NEWS ON FIRST AND THIRD PAGE

COURT REPORTS,

Oyer and Terminer, &c.

Before Hon. James P. Sterrett.

This Court met at nine o'clock, Thursday morning, and proceeded with jury trials.

PLEA OF GUILTY ENTERED.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Baitzell, indicted for felontously shooting his wife and Henry Streng, his father-in-law, being resumed, the defendant withdrew his plea of *non cut et de hoc* and pleaded guilty, and thereupon the jury was discharged by order of court. The defendant was remanded for sentence.

LARCENY CASES.

Thomas Monroe, indicted for larceny, was found not guilty and discharged from custody by proclamation.

John Campbell *alias* William Adams pleaded guilty to an indictment for larceny, having robbed the Great Western Gun Works of rifles and revolvers valued at $20, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Against John Doran, the boarding house robber, there were three indictments for larceny. On one he was acquitted and to the remainder he pleaded guilty, the court sentencing him to undergo an imprisonment of two years and six months in the Penitentiary.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Gerhard Schmoll, convicted on an indictment for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of 0¢ cents and the costs, and to undergo ten days imprisonment in the county jail. His wife was the prosecutor.

STEALING AN UMBRELLA.

Archy Lawson, a well-known police case, was brought from prison for trial on a charge of stealing an umbrella. He plead to the pardonable sin (as some think) and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and to remain in jail ten days longer.

COLORED AFFILIATION.

Joseph Astors, colored, was called to defend himself on the accusation that he was the father of a child of which Louisa Wesley, also colored, was the mother, and born in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, two months since. Joseph confessed to the "irregularity" and was willing to submit to the penalty prescribed by the act of assembly concerning bastardy. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of twenty dollars, thirty dollars for "lying in" expenses, a dollar and a quarter per week for five years for the support of the child, for the performance of which he was required to give security in the sum of five hundred dollars.

A LARCENY CASE.

John Schwindle (a suggestive name) was indicted for the larceny of money from Henry Schaffner, a fellow boarder, in Birmingham. The jury convicted, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

J. Muikroon pleaded guilty to having committed an assault and battery on Ann Conley, and was s ntenced to pay a fine of fifteen dollars, to remain in jail thirty days, and to give bond in the sum of three hundred dollars to keep the peace.

CONCERNING A DOG.

At the last term Conrad Schaad was tried and acquitted on a charge, preferred by John Oxenhardt, of keeping a ferocious dog, the prosecutor in a combat with the dog being considerably damaged. Out of this case arose a complaint against Oxenhardt by Schaad, for threats to break the peace. This was disposed of by Oxenhardt being required to pay the costs and to give bond in the sum of three hundred dollars to keep the peace for one year toward all good people, and especially towards Mr. Schaad.

ROBBERY OF A STATIONERY STORE.

Ovid Rigby, David Rigby, Henry Murta and Gustave Dott, boys of from sixteen to eighteen years of age, were placed on trial on a charge of robbing the stationery store of James H. Aiken, on the night of the 20th day of January last, of a number of articles valued at over two hundred dollars. The evidence adduced against the prisoners was their own confessions, and the discovery of goods stolen or concealed places pointed out by them. For the defense it was alleged, not proven, that the confessions were extorted, that the defendants were confined for an undue period in the tombs, scantily fed while there, and that improper means were used by police officers in "pumping" them. Morrison, in addressing the jury, and referring to these allegations, said there was a grain of doubt to be cast on the confessions, but characterized as "villains" police officers who would so act as appeared in this case. The Court interrupted the counsel, and said he was highly improper to apply such an epithet as "villain" to officers who come on the stand to testify. The District Attorney, also into the Court, said he saw no villainy. If under a confession obtained by inducement stolen articles were discovered in a place designated by the prisoner, the discovery was an independent fact and evidenced that the confession was true. If the jury in this case believed the statement that the goods were found as stated by the officers, their verdict should be guilty. The jury convicted, and the prisoners were remanded, there being other indictments pending against Dott and one of the Rigby's.

AN OLD CASE.

John H. Louderbach, having prosecuted Andrew Leech for assault and battery, testified that on the 5th of April, 1866, he went into a saloon in the Diamond, that while there Leech struck him on the head, knocked him about the barroom, and that he next found himself in the street, severely hurt and bruised. It appears that Louderbach made an information at the time, before the Mayor, against Leech, which was named Burton, but upon the investigation before the Mayor Burton was discharged, and the grand jury ignored the bill against Leech. Recently Louderbach was arrested on a process for costs in the case, whereupon the case against Leech was revived, Louderbach making a new information, and the present grand jury finding a true bill. The case was on trial at adjournment.

Common Pleas Court.

Before Hon. Edwin H. Stowe.

Laughlin & Co. vs. Lewis and George Moal. Action in replevin for a barge load of limestone, which plaintiffs allege belonged to them and had been delivered at their kiln, and for which they gave credit on account. The barge was brought from Brownsville by the steamboat Traveler, and defendants took it away, claiming it as their property. The action was brought to recover the value of the barge and contents and damages. Verdict for plaintiffs for the sum of $17.75.

Spencer & Garrard and Thomas B. Hamilton, Esq., vs. the Irwin Insurance Company. Plaintiffs had taken a policy of insurance for $5,000 on the Phœnix steam Brewery, in the Ninth ward, which was destroyed by fire some time since. Spencer owned the property in fee simple, Garrard claims an equitable interest as partner in the brewing business, and Mr. Hamilton claims as mortgagee, holding a mortgage on the premises. For the defense it was alleged that the plaintiffs increased the hazard by introducing in their establishments a still for the manufacture of whiskey, without the knowledge of defendants, and which was not covered by the insurance policy. On trial at adjournment.

District Court.

Before Hon. Moses Hampton.

In the case of Daniel Sweeny vs. N. J. Bigley, the jury on Thursday morning rendered a verdict in favor of defendant. As the case is of much importance to coal diggers, it is designed to take it to the Supreme Court. The question involved has long been the subject of controversy between pit owners and coal diggers, and its settlement by the highest legal tribunal is mutually desired. Mr. Swartzfeger, counsel for and in the interest of the coal diggers, the plaintiffs in a number of suits which have been brought, and M. W. Acheson, Esq., was the counsel for Mr. Bigley.

POLITICAL.

Rhode Island State Convention—Massachusetts Legislature and the Constitutional Amendment.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Lyman Pierce for Governor; Gideon H. Durfee, for Lieutenant Governor; Wm. J. Millett, for Secretary of State; George N. Bliss, for Attorney General; and Jos. Atkinson, for General Treasurer.

In the Eastern Congressional District the question of making a nomination was referred to the Committee. In the Western Congressional District, Henry Butler was nominated.

BOSTON, March 14.—The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature passed the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 120 yeas to 20 nays.

River Telegrams.

[By the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

BROWNSVILLE, March 14.—River falling feet, and water failing slowly.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—The weather very cool; mercury 37 deg. 95 min. The river rose 7 inches since last night and is still rising.

NASHVILLE, March 14.—River fell six inches to-day. Weather freezing. At 4 o'clock p. m. the Mercury stood at 16 degrees. The Tennessee river has fallen 2 feet at Bridgeport.

CAIRO, March 14.—The weather is beautifully clear and very cold; mercury was ten degrees above zero at daylight. The river rose one inch last night, since which it is stationary, and now six and one-half inches below the high water mark of 1862.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—One inch of snow fell last night; weather very cold; river stationary; business very dull. Departed—Louisville Belle, for St. Louis. In port—Mollie Hambleton, Rose Hambleton, Emperor, Darling and Continental.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Flour firm; sales of 10,000 barrels State, at $13. Wheat quiet and firm; State red, at $3. Rye, $1.37½. Corn in good demand and advanced; sales of 7,000 bushels yellow at $1.20. Oats steady, at 66c. Provisions advancing. Mess pork, $22.50. Bacon—shoulders, 9½c. Lard 14½. Whiskey, sales of Ohio at $1.50.

Cotton Mill Destroyed.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 14.—The cotton batting mill in this city was destroyed by fire at noon to-day. The machinery and a large quantity of cotton was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

Mining Dividends.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The Imperial Mining Company have declared a dividend of fifteen dollars per share, and the Empire Mill ten dollars, for February.

Fenians at Detroit.

DETROIT, March 14.—A Fenian mass meeting was held to-night. Several hundred were present and considerable spirit was manifested.

PHIL. H. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with

Jay Cooke & Co.,

Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-2 0's of 1865, without charge.

Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers.

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

mh14:3m

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, March 14, 1867. }

The following are the New York stock quotations for to-day: Gold, 134½; 1881 bonds, 109¼; Five Twenties, old, 108¾; Five Twenties, '65, 107½; do new, 106¾; Seven Thirties, 105⅝. Michigan Southern Railroad, 72½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 81½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 90¼; Erie, 58¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 33¼; do preferred, 65¾; New York Central, 103; Chicago and Rock Island, 95¾; Gregory, 11¾.

—Every broker is now required to state in his returns to the Government the entire amount of all his sales, including those made through other brokers; from that amount he may deduct the amount of sales made by him through other brokers, and upon which a tax has been paid, and should himself pay a tax upon the remainder. He is required to state in his return when, where, and by whom the sales deducted by him were made; and the assistant assessor is to ascertain, by correspondence or otherwise, whether his representations are correct.

—The United States Marshal for the district of Wisconsin sold at public Auction, on Saturday last, the railroad formerly known as the eastern division of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad for the sum of $100,920. It was bid off by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. The sale was made subject to the following liens and incumbrances, amounting to $2,893,105 and interest, to wit: A mortgage to Francis A. Palmer for $9,60,000, with interest thereon at eight per cent per annum since May 1, 1866; two mortgages to the city of Milwaukee for $314,000, with interest thereon from the first day of September, 1866; a mortgage to Spencer and James T. Souther for $1,000,000, with interest thereon at eight per cent per from March 1 1866, and a judgement rendered in favor of Selah Chamberlain in the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin on the second day of March, 1867, for $620,105, and a certain lease given to said Chamberlain as security for the amount of said judgment.

—A communication has been received from the Secretary of the Treasury, at the Custom House, relative to the new Tariff Act, as follows: "The provisions of said act to take effect from and after its passage to wit, the 2d inst., but do not apply to goods imported prior thereto."

—The Supreme Court of Ohio have decided that shares of National Banks are not considered as property amenable to assessment for taxation under State authority, without abatement for such part of the same as may be invested in Government bonds.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Wednesday, says: There was very little animation in the financial circles of Nationl Banks, and considered as property amenable to assessment for taxation under State authority, without abatement for such part of the same as may be invested in Government bonds.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Wednesday, says: There was very little animation in the financial circles to-day. Call loans were highly improper to apply such an epithet as "villain" to officers who come on the stand to testify. The District Attorney, also into the Court, said he saw no villainy. If ur der a confession obtained by inducement stolen articles were discovered in a place designated by the prisoner, the discovery was an independent fact and evidenced that the confession was true. If the jury in this case believed the statement that the goods were found as stated by the officers, their verdict should be guilty. The jury convicted, and the prisoners were remanded, there being other indictments pending against Dott and one of the Rigby's.

AN OLD CASE.

John H. Louderbach, having prosecuted Andrew Leech for assault and battery, testified that on the 5th of April, 1866, he went into a saloon in the Diamond, that while there Leech struck him on the head, knocked him about the barroom, and that he next found himself in the street, severely hurt and bruised. It appears that Louderbach made an information at the time, before the Mayor, against Leech, which was named Burton, but upon the investigation before the Mayor Burton was discharged, and the grand jury ignored the bill against Leech. Recently Louderbach was arrested on a process for costs in the case, whereupon the case against Leech was revived, Louderbach making a new information, and the present grand jury finding a true bill. The case was on trial at adjournment.

Common Pleas Court.

Before Hon. Edwin H. Stowe.

Laughlin & Co. vs. Lewis and George Moal. Action in replevin for a barge load of limestone, which plaintiffs allege belonged to them and had been delivered at their kiln, and for which they gave credit on account. The barge was brought from Brownsville by the steamboat Traveler, and defendants took it away, claiming it as their property. The action was brought to recover the value of the barge and contents and damages. Verdict for plaintiffs for the sum of $17.75.

Spencer & Garrard and Thomas B. Hamilton, Esq., vs. the Irwin Insurance Company. Plaintiffs had taken a policy of insurance for $5,000 on the Phœnix steam Brewery, in the Ninth ward, which was destroyed by fire some time since. Spencer owned the property in fee simple, Garrard claims an equitable interest as partner in the brewing business, and Mr. Hamilton claims as mortgagee, holding a mortgage on the premises. For the defense it was alleged that the plaintiffs increased the hazard by introducing in their establishments a still for the manufacture of whiskey, without the knowledge of defendants, and which was not covered by the insurance policy. On trial at adjournment.

District Court.

Before Hon. Moses Hampton.

In the case of Daniel Sweeny vs. N. J. Bigley, the jury on Thursday morning rendered a verdict in favor of defendant. As the case is of much importance to coal diggers, it is designed to take it to the Supreme Court. The question involved has long been the subject of controversy between pit owners and coal diggers, and its settlement by the highest legal tribunal is mutually desired. Mr. Swartzfeger, counsel for and in the interest of the coal diggers, the plaintiffs in a number of suits which have been brought, and M. W. Acheson, Esq., was the counsel for Mr. Bigley.

POLITICAL.

Rhode Island State Convention—Massachusetts Legislature and the Constitutional Amendment.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Lyman Pierce for Governor; Gideon H. Durfee, for Lieutenant Governor; Wm. J. Millett, for Secretary of State; George N. Bliss, for Attorney General; and Jos. Atkinson, for General Treasurer.

In the Eastern Congressional District the question of making a nomination was referred to the Committee. In the Western Congressional District, Henry Butler was nominated.

BOSTON, March 14.—The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature passed the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 120 yeas to 20 nays.

River Telegrams.

[By the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

BROWNSVILLE, March 14.—River fell feet, and water failing slowly.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—The weather very cool; mercury 37 deg. 95 min. The river rose 7 inches since last night and is still rising.

NASHVILLE, March 14.—River fell six inches to-day. Weather freezing. At 4 o'clock p. m. the Mercury stood at 16 degrees. The Tennessee river has fallen 2 feet at Bridgeport.

CAIRO, March 14.—The weather is beautifully clear and very cold; mercury was ten degrees above zero at daylight. The river rose one inch last night, since which it is stationary, and now six and one-half inches below the high water mark of 1862.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—One inch of snow fell last night; weather very cold; river stationary; business very dull. Departed—Louisville Belle, for St. Louis. In port—Mollie Hambleton, Rose Hambleton, Emperor, Darling and Continental.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Flour firm; sales of 10,000 barrels State, at $13. Wheat quiet and firm; State red, at $3. Rye, $1.37½. Corn in good demand and advanced; sales of 7,000 bushels yellow at $1.20. Oats steady, at 66c. Provisions advancing. Mess pork, $22.50. Bacon—shoulders, 9½c. Lard 14½. Whiskey, sales of Ohio at $1.50.

Cotton Mill Destroyed.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 14.—The cotton batting mill in this city was destroyed by fire at noon to-day. The machinery and a large quantity of cotton was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

Mining Dividends.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The Imperial Mining Company have declared a dividend of fifteen dollars per share, and the Empire Mill ten dollars, for February.

Fenians at Detroit.

DETROIT, March 14.—A Fenian mass meeting was held to-night. Several hundred were present and considerable spirit was manifested.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell a low as Cincinnati or Chicago ratios.

Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Buck Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. fe 9:1m

PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS.

MARSHALL, FULTON & BOLLMAN,

Only Manufacturers in the West of

HEAVY CORDAGE,

Suitable for Steam and Coal Boats.

HAWSER LAID OIL WELL ROPE.

Tarred Ropes for Coal Railroads,

HEMP, OAKUM AND PACKING,

CAULKING COTTON, &c., &c.

Warehouse, 114 and 115 Water Street,

delt:ps Near Monongahela House.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, March 14, 1867. }

The general produce markets continue moderately active, though there is still plenty of room for improvement. There is a fair jobbing demand for most, if not all of the leading commodities of trade, and while their is fair volume of business in the aggregate, the transactions are mostly of a jobbing character, round lot operations being the exception, rather than the general rule.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is fairly active, and prices are pretty well sustained. Cuba Sugar is quoted at 12 to 12¾; and New Orleans at 13 to 15, as to quality; Hard refined, 16¼ to 16¾; Soft do, 15½ to 15¾. Rio Coffee ranges all the way from 25 to 27, for common to choice. Molasses 65 to 70, for Porto Rico, and 90 to 95 for New Orleans. Carolina Rice, 11¾.

GRAIN—Wheat is firm but quiet; sale of 1 car prime Winter Red at $2.85. No. 1 Spring is quoted at $2.60. Oats may be quoted at 53 to 55, in small lots. Corn is selling in store at 75 to 80. Sale of 1 car prime Spring Barley at $1. Rye is in good demand at $1.30.

FLOUR—There is a fair jobbing demand, and while the market is steady prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote at $12 to $12.50 for good to choice Spring Wheat brands; $12.50 to $14.50 for Winter Wheat, and $13 to $17 for fancy brands. Rye Flour, $7.25 to $7.50, and Buckwheat at $5.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is in fair jobbing demand and steady with regular sales at 10 for Shoulders; 11½ for Ribbed Sides; and 13 for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is quoted at 12½ to 13. Mess Pork, $21 to $21.50.

SEEDS—There is a very good demand for Clover Seed, and we only report sales at $7.75 to $9—sales to the trade at $8.50. Timothy is quiet but steady at $3 to $3.25. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2.85, and but little offering.

BUTTER—There is an improved demand for strictly prime fresh Roll Butter, and will be quoted at 30 to 32, while common and inferior is in good supply, and exceedingly dull.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged at 22—supply somewhat in excess of the demand.

HAY—There is rather more inquiry for strictly prime Timothy Hay, and we now quote at $23 to $24 per ton. Sale of 1 car good, to arrive, at $22.

GREEN APPLES—are selling at all kinds of prices, ranging all the way from $2.50 to $4.50 per bbl, for common to prime.

POTATOES—No improvement to note in the demand, and prices remain unchanged, at 75 to 80 per bush.

BEANS—Steady, with regular sales at $2.50 to $2.75 per bushel, for good to prime white.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, March 14—At the second and last open board the market was generally firm, with an advance in Cumberland. Heath & Co. report the following prices at 5:30 P. M.: Gold, 134⅝@134⅝; Ohio Certificates, 99¾@99¾; Canton, 45@46; Cumberland, 35½@35¾; Quicksilver, 36@37; Mariposa, 9½@9¾; preferred, 27 @28½; Western Union Telegraph, 41¾@42; New York Central 104¾@105; Erie, 58¾@59; Hudson, 120½@121; Reading, 102½@103; Michigan Southern, 74¾@74¾; Illinois Central, 115@115¾; Pittsburg, 85½@86; Toledo, 103¾@104; Rock Island, 95¾@96; Northwestern, 34; preferred, 65½@66; Fort Wayne, 90@90½.

Government securities quiet and steady. A rumor was started to-day of an early issue, but failed to have any effect in prices. Registered '81 bonds, 109@109¼; coupon '81's, 109¾@109¾; 5-20's, 107@107¼; do '64, 105¾@106; do '65, 107¾@107¾; do '65, new, 106¾@106¾; do '67, 106½@106¾; 10-40's, 97¼@97½; 10-40 coupons, 97¾@97¾; August 7-30's, 106¾@106¾; June, 105¾@105¾; July, 105¾@105¾. The market closed steady at 134¾. The two extremes of the day were 134⅝@134¾; with nearly all the transactions at 134¾. Gold loans were from 1-64 per cent. to flat. The feature of State bonds was a rise in Missouri, 65 to 38 bid. Other State bonds are quiet and heavy. Coal shares steady.

Money market fairly active, but quiet and easy in Governments. There is an improved demand for foreign exchange, but prime bankers' bills rose to 9½@9¾, with most business at 9½@9¾. Importers are disposed to remit liberally again, and bills are scarce. The tone of feeling in financial circles is followed by that of the Waukegan Print Company, with liabilities to the extent of $600,000, of which the assets consist mainly by the fall in cotton and cotton goods. The feature of the mining shares to-day was the dealings in Quartz Hill; a large lot was sold at 2 cents, which sold down to 3.90, but quickly recovered to 4.10, closing strong. Consolidated Virginia quiet and weak, being offered at 11.90 to 11.95. Columbia Gold and Silver in demand and sells readily at 2.80@2.85. Copper is less active, but quite firm, selling at 67 75. Alameda Silver higher, and sold at 6.95@7.00. Benton firm at 1.70@1.75. Smith & Parmlee quiet, at 6.10, and La Crosse at 60. The other Boston shares are dull and flat.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Cotton firm but less active, owing to the high prices asked; sales of 2,000 bales at 35c for middling uplands. Flour market 10@25c better, with a good inquiry; sales at $8.90@10.25 for superfine State and western; $10.30@11.40 for extra western; $11.50@12.50 for choice do; $11@12 for superfine brands of extra round Ohio; and $12.10 @12.80 for trade brands; market closing quiet and nearly 50 firm; included in the sales are 1,400 barrels of extra State at $10. Whisky quiet and steady, at $2.32 in bond. Wheat—none in the market, but $@5 cents better closing quiet and firm; sales of 1 car at $2.10 for inferior Chicago spring; and $2.40 for No. 2 Milwaukee for small parcels do; and $2.50@2.52 for white Canada, the latter for choice. Rye a shade firmer; sales of inferior Canada West, free, at $1.15, and 3,000 bushels western at $1.26. Barley more active and firmer; sales of 2,000 bushels, at $1.15 for State; and $1.15@1.24 for Canada West, free; the latter for choice. Barley malt quiet. Canada peas more active, sales, in bond, at $1.25. Corn market active, excited and 2@3c better, closing nearly 1@2c higher; sales of 1,18 for mixed western in store; $1.10@1.19 for do afloat; $1.27 for white western, closing, seller; mixed western in store at $1.17. There is more offering than sales. Oats 1@2c better; sales of western 66@68c for new Ohio, and 70@72c for State. Rice quiet. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet and heavy; sales 10½@10¾c for Cuba. Molasses quiet; sales New Orleans at 88c; Porto Rico, 80c. Petroleum steady; 16½ @17c for crude; 29@29c for refined in bond. Meats firmer; sales of pork, 1,000 bbls for shoulders and 12¾@14¾c for hams. Lard quiet and steady; sales 800 bbls at 12@12¾c for old, and 12¾@13¾c for new. Butter dull and heavy, 17@20c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 14 @20c.

LATEST, 5 P. M.—Flour is quiet and scarcely so firm; 2,000 bbls poor extra State sold at $9, and 500 extra California, at $12.75@14.50. Wheat quiet and holders rather more disposed to realize; No. 2 Milwaukee, at $2.35@ 2.45. Rye steady, at $1.26 for western. Barley quiet and firm. Corn dull, at $1.10@1.19 in store, and $1.18 afloat for shipping mixed western. Oats steady; at 65@66c for western, and 66@66c for New Ohio. Pork quiet and firm. Mess at $23 regularly offered, and $23 cash, asked; $21.12½ sellers' option for April bbl. Beef dull and nominally unchanged. Lard nearly quiet, without decided change. Lard steady at 12¾@13c for fair to prime steam, and 13¾@13⅞c for kettle.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Flour firmer, but prices unchanged; no demand for lower grades; trade brands, $11.50@13.50, and fancy brands $14@15. Corn all sold; 90c@$1 for in sacks. Oats advanced to 53c. Wheat scarce; no No. 1 spring in market; sales of No. 2, at $2.35, and white, at $2.50. Rye scarce and not offered for less than $1.40; at the close there were buyers at $1.35 for No. 1. Barley unchanged and quiet. Whisky unchanged and steady, at $2.32. Cotton dull and nominal; 28c asked for middling, but 27c was the best offer made; sales of ordinary at 25c; the favorable news from Liverpool produced holders to put up prices. Mess pork unchanged, and city is held at $22, but no sales. There is a good demand for bulk meats; sales of 400,000 lbs, at 8c for shoulders, 10c for clear rib sides, and 11c for clear. Bacon steady, at 9¾@10¾c; 11¾@12¼c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides. Packed lard firm; country held at 12½@12½c, 12¾c. Sugar cured hams, 15@15½c, and in fair demand. Groceries nearly, but up 10½@11c for Cuba and Porto Rico, and 14@15c for Orleans. Coffee quiet, at 25@27c. Butter steady, at 27@32c for fresh. Eggs more active, selling to the retail trade at 22c; second hand sold at $8.75 for old; $8.90@9 for new. Timothy dull and unchanged. Flax steady, at $2.30@2.35. Linseed oil, at $1.40@1.52. Gold closed at 132 buying; 134½ selling. Exchange steady. The money market is close, at 9@12 per cent.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Flour active and advanced 25c per bbl., with sales of 11,000 bbls, at $13.25@16.25 for white winter; $12 for red winter; $10@12 for spring extra, and $7.37 for No. 2 spring superfine. Wheat opened strong; No. 2 advanced 5@6c, but the market subsequently fell back to 2@4c, and closed with buyers at $2.32, and sellers at $2.32; sales at $2.33@2.35 for No. 1 spring; $2.02@2.05 for No. 2spring. Corn active under the brisk speculative demand; sales at 1.28@1.29 for No. 1, 1.25@1.75 for No. 2, closing steady, at 82@ 83c for No. 1. Oats firm and active, closing firm, at 45¾@45½c for No. 2 in store, 49c asked and advanced 7@8c per bush. No. 1 sold at $1.05@1.06¾ for winter, and $1.10 for fresh receipts. Barley in good request, with an advance of 5@8c. No. 2 sold at 90c@$1 for Spring, according to location. Provisions of all kinds are held with extreme firmness, and full prices are obtained. Mess pork in fair request and firm, at $21. Prime mess fairly active and advanced 75c per bbl, at $18.50. Bulk shoulders in active speculative demand, with sales of nearly one million pounds, at 8c. Loose lard, quiet but firm, at 12¾c for loose, cash 12¾c. Dressed hogs at $9.50@9 and a better demand for live, with sales at an advance of 15@25c. Cattle firm, with sales at an advance of 10@25c, including cows, at $5,7 to $7,50 for ordinary to choice lots.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 15.—In the Dry Goods market cotton goods were more active at a slight concession on some styles. Prints particularly lively, and in request at concessions, ½c on Garner & Co's goods. American prints selling at 15c; Wamsutias, 12½c; Sprague's Dunnells selling readily at reduction of 1c; Merrimack selling at 17@18c for "D" and "W" brands. Standard sheetings in good request at 21½c for Atlantic; 18c for Indian Head. Bleached Muslins of best makes selling at low rates more readily; Ginghams at 22c for Glasgow; 23c for Lancaster; Delaines declined 2c per yard, and is now selling at 30c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—Coffee firm; sales of 13¾@14c for good and prime cargoes in bond. Sugar nominally unchanged; sales at 10¾@10¾c for fair to good refining. Flour improved and in demand. Wheat steady. Maryland red choice, $3,30; Pennsylvania red, $3,25@3,30; white, $3,30@3,40; yellow, $1,05; mixed, 93@95c. Oats scarce at 67c. Provisions higher. New Mess Pork, $23@23,75; lard, 13c. Shoulders, 9@9½c; sides, 11@11¾c for this. Lard in kegs, 13½c. Whiskey quiet; sales in bond at $2,31. Clover seed; sales of old at $8,25, and new at $8,75@9,00.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton quiet and firm for middling. Flour; low and medium grades very dull; choice firm; market unchanged. Wheat; No. 2 advanced 2c; receipts small; $1,05@1,16 per cental; choice fall $1,09@ 1,13. Corn buoyant and higher, at $1,08@ 1,04. Oats dropping at $1,04@2,02. Provisions very firm. Mess Pork opened at $21, 50@22,00. Bulk Meats and Bacon unchanged. Whisky dull at $2,13@2,14. Hogs brisk at 6@ 7½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., March 14—50 bbls flour, Sam Lindsay jr. 50 pkgs sundries, to Dee order; 50 pkgs sundries; 1 car staves, H P Adams & Son; 2 bbls onions, 1 kg do, Means & Coffin; 6 sks rags, Geoffrey & Clark; 2 cars staves, Kaiya & Robinson; 20 dozen washboards, Lorenz & Gregg; 10 sks rivets, 4 bdls wire, W P Townsend; 18 sks rags, A P Marbis & co; 2 bdls harvesters, 11 do apples, W J Steel & Bro; 2 harvesters and fixtures, Beckham & Long; 25 dozen brooms, J K Smith; 100 bbls flour, 200 do do, Lyon & McKee; 20 do do, Geo A Voskamp, 200 do do, J B Doe; 80 do do, M Connelly; 180 bags rye, W W Moore, 1 car hay, 1 do oats, Cassell, Ly 1 bdle rod, 1 car clay, Kier, Glover & co; 20 bags cloverseed, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 25 bbls apples, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 20 Chunks iron, Andrews, Croft & Co; 2 cars iron, Nimick & co; 8 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 10 bbls cider, P Kockendofer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—March 14—50 half bbls herrings, Carey, McGrew & co; 100 do do, E Heazleton; 1 car scrap, T Maloney; 100 bbls flour, J Gardner; 200 do do, Lyon & McKee; 20 do do, Geo A Voskamp, 200 do do, J B Doe; 80 do do, M Cutchen; 20 bbls rye, W J Moer; 20 do corn, 2 bbls eggs, Fetzer & Armstrong; 41 barrels apples, J McAlpin; 1 do onions, 3 jugs molasses, Graff & Bentley; 100 do do, 1 bbl eggs, Huber; 4 pkgs produce, J S Dilworth; 1 bbl butter, Voigt & co; 10 sks rags, C P Markle; 183 tes lard, J Lippincott; 8 bbls scrap iron, J W Gaudalupe.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R.R. March 14.—3 bbls tobacco, John Grier & co; 7 tes hams, 3 kegs lard, H Gallus; 1 box tumblers, A Schaub, 4 boxes frames, J Haworth & co; 2 do do, E M Cargo; 4 do do, H C Birch & Bro; 1 to hams, A Grezlinger; 2 cars staves, Thos Merkle & co; 30 bbls flour, D Wallace; 12 bbl eggs, 1 do dry apples, 1 sk do, 1 bbl butter, Voigt & co; 3 boxes axes, J Graff & co; 2 bdls rags, M W Rankin; 4 bbls candles, 1 bx onions, 5 sacks seed, G S Frazey; 12 bbls apples, Meanor, Harper & Hood; 1 bark shelter, Beckham & Long; 2 bf bbls butter, Graff & Reiker; 1 car staves, W Hastings; 1 car corn, Stewart & co; 179 sks rye, Culp & Shepard; 179 pkgs bran, Hogue, Hoffstott; 4 bales hemp, John Flockey; 1 car scrap iron, T Malloney.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The New, Magnificent and Mammoth

LOVV PRESSURE

Steamer,

"GREAT REPUBLIC,"

W. B. DONALDSON, Commander,

WILL COMMENCE

Receiving Freight for

MEMPHIS,

VICKSBURG, and

NEW ORLEANS,

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th.

AND LEAVE AS ABOVE ON

Monday, March 18th, 1867,

POSITIVELY.

☞ Passengers and Shippers will consult their interests to call on board before making engagements elsewhere. The public can rely implicitly on her leaving on above date.

fe18:169 PLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

1867. 1867.

PITTSBURGH AND ST. LOUIS

Packet Line,

composed of the following splendid steamers:

MESSENGER, LORENA,
EZRA POTTER, MAGGIE HAYS,
MINNESOTA, W. H. HAYS,
ARMENIA, COLUMBIA,
SILVER LAKE No. 4, IMP. RIVER,
KANAWHA, KATE ROBINSON,
YORETOWN, SILVER CLOUD No. 2,
BELLEVERNON, MIAMI,
MINERAL POINT, SHERMAN,
AMELIA POE,

One of the above boats will leave for St. Louis and all intermediate ports on each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight and passengers received through to all points on the Upper Mississippi, Illinois and Missouri rivers, also, through to Lake Pepin, Illinois River Packet Co. and Missouri line boats.

Apply to BLACK, COLLINGWOOD, BARNES & COLLINS, Agents, or

Capt. SAML. CLARK, Superintendent, No. 90 Water street, (up stairs.)

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE WITHOUT BREAKING BULK.

SHIPPING.—The steamer

KATE PUTNAM, Capt. J. H. LIGHTNER, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THURSDAY, at 12 M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. KNOX, COLLINGWOOD, } Agents.

fe23 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, }

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer

SHENANGO, Capt. G. N. BAKER, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on FRIDAY, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

mh5 BARNES & COLLINS, } Agents.

FOR GALENA AND DUBUQUE DIRECT.—The fine passenger steamer

.....Capt. A. McGowan, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JOHN FLACK, } Agents.

feft H. C. GREY, }

FOR ST. PAUL DIRECT.—The new and elegant steamer

DUBUQUE, ...Capt. J. W. PARKER, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 17th inst.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JOHN FLACK, } Agents.

feft H. C. GREY, }

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI.—The new and powerful steamer

MAGGIE HAYS, Capt. D. L. HENDRICKSON, will leave for the above and intermediate ports THIS DAY, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

mh1 CHAS. BARNES. } Agents.

FOR NASHVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer

AMERICA, ...Capt. J. H. GOLDING, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports THIS DAY, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

fe23 CHAS. BARNES. } Agents.

LARGE SALE OF

KANSAS LANDS,

ON TUESDAY, THE 2d DAY OF APRIL, 1867, will be offered

AT PUBLIC SALE.

At the Eldridge House,

IN THE CITY OF

Lawrence, Kansas,

ABOUT 155,000 ACRES OF LAND,

Situ